



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

press the people voted to adopt proportional representation for the lower house of its national legislature, a question which the author had to describe as "pending." Indeed, it seems but a short time since the railroads of Switzerland became national property, but, as a matter of fact, the government has already had experience enough to give us good advice.

All this in justification of the new book. Many more reasons are furnished in the editorial preface where have been assembled the facts most useful for reviewers who do not read the rest. The author would not have suffered if most of this part had been omitted.

The plan of the work is well suited to purposes of study. Each chapter is followed by references to standard writers on Switzerland where the reading may be extended, and an elaborate critical bibliography will be useful to teachers and others who may desire to follow foreign authorities as well. The historical chapter is severely compact, but the book is avowedly descriptive of the present, and the combination of constitution, law, political parties, and actual practice has been skilfully wrought.

*Johns Hopkins University.*

J. M. VINCENT.

*Modern and Contemporary European History.* By J. SALWYN SCHAPIRO, under the editorship of James T. Shotwell. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. 1918. Pp. 805.)

Discussions of recent European history, brought substantially up to date, were needed more than ever as soon as the United States entered the world war. This book was written to meet this demand and provide a text which should bring the courses in this field as far as possible through the period of the war.

After an introduction upon the revolutionary and Napoleonic era, ten chapters (approximately 220 pages) carry the reader through to the end of the Franco-Prussian War, and the development of European states up to the outbreak of the world war is covered in nearly five hundred pages. The study of the world war through Brest-Litovsk (1918) takes up the last chapter of about forty-five pages.

Dr. Schapiro's book differs from other recent publications in throwing much more emphasis on the period since 1870, and particularly upon very recent events. It brings us down to the world war much more rapidly. It also is larger, containing nearly eight hundred pages, or a hundred or so more than the average text. More space than usual is assigned to government and politics, and probably one-fifth of the

whole pagination is devoted to industrial, economic, and cultural topics. The chapters on the industrial revolution (III), on old England (IV), revolutionary labor movements (XXIV), and science (XXVI) have very little of the political, and two of the maps are upon economic subjects (industrial England and industrial Germany). The author has also introduced literary men of the first order like Thackeray and Hugo, and these cultural features are based "on a fair degree of familiarity gained from an affectionate study of the literature and art of modern and contemporary Europe."

There is a choppy effect to the chapters connected with the world war, due probably to haste in writing and scant opportunity for generalizations so soon after the events catalogued. The tone is temperate in partisanship, although distinctly American in such questions as Belgium and submarine warfare. Exceptions might be taken to the statement that the Moroccan crises (pp. 701, 706) were triumphs for Germany.

The series of colored and sketch maps is excellent. Out of the twenty-seven, six are distinctly upon the world war. The map on the German penetration of Russia follows the earlier version of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, rather than the later and more correct one, including Erivan among the provinces ceded by Russia (p. 748). These, however, were not ceded to Turkey, but to the people of the provinces themselves. Batum, too, was not in 1918 a part of Kutais but a separate administrative district. The racial map (p. 428) could not possibly do justice to all the complications, and it is possible to criticize the classification of the Greeks as Ural-Altaic.

The appendices contain lists of rulers of European nations since the French Revolution, of the Popes since 1775, of the prime ministers of Great Britain since 1783, and of the chancellors of the German Empire. The topical bibliography of thirty pages is partially annotated, giving indication of the works particularly recommended by the author. The index appears to be adequate, comparatively speaking, and serviceable.

ARTHUR I. ANDREWS.

*Tufts College.*

*British-American Discords and Concords; A Record of Three Centuries.* Compiled by The History Circle. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1918. Pp. 70, 18.)

This is a summary of the relations between Great Britain and America, which has been compiled by the History Circle—an organization